

ALLIED ARMIES REACH DUTCH FRONTIER

NATION EXCEEDS AMOUNT ALLOTTED FOR LIBERTY LOAN

Reports Show Last-Day Subscriptions Shove Total Above Six Billions.

DISPLAY OF PATRIOTISM UNEQUALED IN HISTORY

Twenty Million Individual Pledges Indicate Americans Eager to Enlist Their Dollars.

With reports from all parts of the country indicating a flood of last-minute pledges, Treasury Department officials were confident last night that the fourth liberty loan went past its goal of \$6,000,000,000.

Official reports were lacking, but all messages reaching Washington indicated that once more the American people gave their government not only what it asked, but more, in order that the war against Germany may be carried to a successful end.

How far the total will run above the six-billion-dollar goal officials would not attempt to estimate at this time. It all depends, they said, on whether big financial interests at the last moment file the big lump sum subscriptions expected of them and whether the number of smaller subscriptions by individuals is found to meet expectations.

The latest indications were that 20,000,000 individual Americans enlisted their dollars to fight. This is believed to break all records for distribution of war bonds by this or any other country.

D. C. Total May Be \$33,000,000

Washington, Oct. 19.—Not content with raising its quota of \$27,000,000, kept buying up to the clock struck 12 last night, the city had gone to \$32,000,000, and final reports may show even more.

Because one of the twelve federal reserve districts had raised its quota of the loan when business began yesterday, the hundredth district in New York City had to do everything else aside, determined to reach goal before midnight.

The district committee throughout the nation were engaged every minute of the day in the loan drive. They urged the people to buy bonds, and they urged the people to buy bonds.

For two days the people had been increasing their enthusiasm, and they urged the people to buy bonds.

Yesterday they swarmed into the banks with all they had to lend, determined not to let the city go down to financial defeat.

Big Last Day Subscriptions

New subscriptions entered during the last day, and those made after the payment of the 10 percent installment, probably will amount to a billion and a half dollars for the entire nation. It will be a record for the city, yesterday morning \$4,599,719,450 had been reported to federal reserve banks.

For the last five days banks in every city and town in the United States have been busy recording the money. Reports and payments then must be made to federal reserve banks, which are expected to make the final report to the Treasury.

The honor roll of bond buyers will include many who have not yet paid in the first, second or third liberty loans, officials said. It will bear the names of subjects of other governments, neutral and belligerent throughout the world. Germans, interned in camps in this country, and others whose sympathy is not with their native land will be enrolled.

The crippling of the forces of the liberty loan by the German blockade of the shipping institutions of the country by influenza has delayed the returns. In order that the liberty loan organizations and the banking institutions of the country may be able to devote themselves to the enormous task of raising and recording the money, literally millions of subscriptions which have come in during the last days of the campaign, it will not be possible to make the final report of the tabulations. The final report will be made as soon as approximately accurate figures are available.

Reports of Cities and States

The Minneapolis district officially achieved its quota yesterday afternoon, having joined St. Louis as the last of the big cities to reach the goal. Minneapolis was unofficially reported over several days ago.

Indiana and New Hampshire were two states to achieve their quotas early yesterday afternoon. Chicago, New Orleans, Atlanta, Nashville, St. Joseph, Mo., and Pensacola, Fla., were among the cities that went over yesterday.

Tabulations by Districts

The latest reports which the Treasury is able to give to the public showed the twelve federal reserve districts with the following standing:

District	Quota	Subscription, Per.
1st	\$200,000,000	\$200,000,000
2nd	200,000,000	200,000,000
3rd	200,000,000	200,000,000
4th	200,000,000	200,000,000
5th	200,000,000	200,000,000
6th	200,000,000	200,000,000
7th	200,000,000	200,000,000
8th	200,000,000	200,000,000
9th	200,000,000	200,000,000
10th	200,000,000	200,000,000
11th	200,000,000	200,000,000
12th	200,000,000	200,000,000

Barian's Speech Called Ultimatum

It is held here that Baron Barian's speech to President Wilson's last note is in the nature of an ultimatum to Germany, peremptory in character, although similarly masked in courteous phrasing. It is considered plain from this speech that for Austria-Hungary the war is over; that she cannot go any longer, and that Germany fails to satisfy President Wilson and the allies, then the only alternative of the dual monarchy is a separate peace.

It is felt that this must have its influence on the German mind, as well as the expectation in Berlin, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Danubian newspaper previously referred to, that Turkey will comply with the demands of the allies for surrender.

NEW HUN MESSAGE ON WAY DEFEATS U-BOAT ACTIVITY

Geneva Hears Reply Insists Sea Warfare Must Go On.

SUGGESTS INVESTIGATION OF CRUELTY CHARGES

Dramatic Meeting of Kaiser's Crown Council Discussing President's Note.

By the Associated Press. BASEL, Switzerland, October 19.—The answer of Germany to President Wilson's last note probably will be published Sunday afternoon.

AMSTERDAM, October 19.—The German reply to President Wilson will be conciliatory, but will give the allies to understand that Germany is not ready to bow to a peace that will destroy her future, according to the Cologne Gazette. Germany, the newspaper says, is ready for a peace of right, but not for a peace of might.

GENEVA, October 19.—Germany's reply to President Wilson will be dispatched this evening, according to information here today from a diplomatic source.

Although the German press is prohibited from discussing the matter, it is understood that Germany accepts President Wilson's conditions generally, with the exception, she declares, that the submarine warfare must continue until the war's ends. She denies having inflicted cruelties or carried out devastating measures beyond the scope of military necessities.

Protests Cruelty Charges

AMSTERDAM, October 19.—Germany, according to a Berlin telegraph, says Germany's reply to President Wilson will not strongly protest against the accusations of cruelty, and will suggest that it would not be a bad idea to propose an investigation of those cruelties. The German reply, the newspaper adds, further will justify the U-boat warfare as a reprisal against the enemy's starvation blockade.

Prompt Action Reported

AMSTERDAM, October 19.—The official text of President Wilson's note to Germany has been received and an agreement has been reached in principle regarding the reply, the Frankfurt Gazette states. The foreign affairs committee, the newspaper adds, has been made acquainted with the text of the reply, which, it is understood, will be handed to the Swiss minister at Berlin Saturday afternoon or evening.

D. C. Kept on Buying

Although the people of Washington knew early yesterday afternoon that their city's quota of \$27,000,000 had been easily oversubscribed, they did not stop buying bonds. Long lines of men and women snaked into the city until late into the night, lending the dollar they could spare to support the boys who are fighting and dying "over there."

Because the last-minute rush of subscriptions was great, the committee found it impossible to get an accurate estimate up to midnight of the amount of the city's contribution. They went to bed assured, however, that once more the National Capital had done its all.

150,000 Persons Bought Bonds

Not only did Washington pass its allotted goal, but it boasted last night of nearly 150,000 individual subscribers—showing clearly that the rank and file as well as the men of wealth enlisted their dollars to fight.

One of the liveliest spots in town last night was the corner of 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue, where scores of persons who stopped to buy bonds. The women's committee held a rally in front of the map, and with the aid of a Marine band gathered in a total of \$30,000 in last-minute subscriptions.

Dog Brings \$3,000 in Bonds

The dog looked out on the crowd, unconscious of the barter in which he was soon to figure. Several hands were raised, and the dog was given a sign of a tear in his eye, hurried away from the scene. The American dog, it was said, had brought in \$3,000 in bonds.

In addition to what it raised at the street rally last night, the women's committee took in \$10,000 in small subscriptions at its headquarters on F street from 4 until 6 o'clock yesterday.

During this period Mrs. William G. McAdoo remained at the women's headquarters and autographed the bonds which were given to those who bought a bond from her.

Warning Sets London on Ear

While Berlin is busy over the U-boat question, Lord Milner's interview warning against the absolute overthrow of the Kaiser and the possible triumph of the Bolsheviks has set London on its toes to speak. Lord Robert Cecil told the Washington Star correspondent today in regard to the Milner interview: "There is an old Scotch proverb that 'a crow doesn't eat crow.' I wouldn't like to say anything either in praise or blame of Lord Milner. No one could pretend to like to see the same thing happen in Germany as happened in Russia."

GERMANY MUST RESTORE BELGIUM, HOLLAND AGREES

Cablegram to The Sunday Star and Chicago Daily News. Copyright, 1918.

THE HAGUE, October 19.—Hollanders of all parties are agreed that Belgium must be fully restored to Germany.

On the question of Belgium's rights, its suffering, all Netherlands agree that Germany committed the great wrong of invading Belgium, that the people, especially the Walloons and the Flemings, and they agree that before there can be any question of Holland lending herself to peace negotiations Germany must clearly and openly declare that Belgium shall be restored and indemnified unconditionally with full independence, especially with regard to economic restrictions whatever.

INFLUENZA YIELDS IN DISTRICT'S FIGHT

Declines in Deaths and New Cases as Result of Rigid Precautions Taken.

OFFICIALS FEEL HOPEFUL

Confident hope akin to assurance that the high mark has been reached in the influenza epidemic is felt by the health authorities, based upon the death record and new cases reported for the past forty-eight hours.

Health Officer W. C. Fowler said late last night that he felt assured that his prophecy, as printed in The Star Friday afternoon, to the effect that the epidemic would show a marked decline in the number of deaths, as well as new cases of record, in the following forty-eight hours, had been verified.

He pointed out that the barometer indicating the increase of the deaths and new cases had staggered and was now slowly but surely falling. This is giving encouragement and assurance to the health officers that their strenuous work and rigid precautions have produced the desired result.

SECRET OF U-BOAT WARFARE TOLD

President Made Mediator Then Huns Inaugurate Ruthless Policy, Writer Says.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sunday Star and The New York Tribune. BY ARTHUR S. DRAPEL.

LONDON, October 19.—In view of the reports from Berlin as to the possible modification of the U-boat campaign, an article which George Bernard contributed to the Voss Echo Zeitung assumes new interest.

Herr Bernhard declared in the article that the announcement of ruthless submarine warfare was made at the beginning of last year at a moment when Germany had asked President Wilson to mediate, when he had already consented to do so and when communication of both German and British peace conditions had been received. The public, he alleges, was kept in the dark.

Von Bethmann Hollweg, who, in view of the overwhelming balance of opinion in favor of the U-boat warfare to which he was opposed, did not dare to confess that he had put in vain efforts for peace.

CLOSELY PRESS FLEEING HUN OVER FRONT OF 120 MILES

GLORIOUS ADVANCE MADE BY YANKEES

Second and Thirty-Sixth Divisions Win High Honor in Champagne Battle.

LAUDED BY THE FRENCH

By the Associated Press. WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES NORTH OF RHEIMS, Wednesday, October 16.—Perhaps the most glorious page of American military history in this war has just been concluded in the Champagne battle, in which two divisions of United States troops—the 2d and the 36th—have done their inadequately heralded part of forcing back the German hordes facing the famous city of Rheims.

The work of the Americans was more notable because one of the American divisions—the 36th—entered the terrific battle at an important point. Although new to fighting and without ever having heard shell-fire before, the division withstood the most bitter German counter attacks without flinching.

Praised by French General. The efforts of the two units were so noteworthy that they were praised publicly in an order issued by Gen. Maun, in command of the 21st French Army Corps, with which the Americans were brigaded. The general said: "On October 3 the 2d American Division, having arrived during the night in the sector of the 21st Army Corps, attacked the fortified crest of Blanc Mont and captured it in a few hours despite the desperate resistance of the enemy. In the following days it made an excellent advance on the slopes to the north."

Accomplish All Tasks

"The 36th Division, a recent formation and as yet incompletely organized, was ordered into the line on the night of October 7 to relieve under conditions particularly delicate the 2d Division and to dislodge the enemy from the crests north of St. Etienne and throw him back to the Aisne. Although being under fire for the first time, the young soldiers accomplished all the tasks set for them."

"To all the general commanding the army corps is happy to acknowledge the courage and his best wishes for future service, but the past is proof of the future."

Turn German Positions

The history of the Champagne battle, which freed Rheims, shows the sensational part played by the Americans. It was the American 2d Division which, by strong German defensive positions on a two-mile front west of Somme, broke through the enemy positions and rapidly advanced a distance of five and one-half miles, capturing the formidable heights of Blanc Mont and Meudon farm. This rapid advance turned the German position on its head. The first was the Essen trench was pouring in an ever-flaming fire from machine guns; although this trench lay in the sector to the left, the Americans sent over detachments and soon conquered it.

Observer Is Mistaken

So rapid was the advance of the 2d Division that the Americans had reached the German observatory on Blanc Mont before the German counter-attack. The observer on duty in the tower saw a large number of Americans approaching. Knowing that the Germans had planned a strong counter-attack for the same morning, he wrote a message to his headquarters commenting on the progress of the German counter attack since large numbers of Americans could be seen coming to the rear. He was captured before he could send the message.

Health Officer States Most Effective Method of Driving Out Germs

When he was asked as to the best method of disinfection and fumigation for quarters which had been occupied by persons suffering from the influenza, Health Officer W. C. Fowler said last night that he would recommend that the bed clothing be washed, the room carefully wiped up with soap and warm water, the washboards of the room wiped off, the windows opened and the room given a thorough airing and all the sunlight possible for a day. He thought that all danger from contagion would thus be eliminated.

President Saw Huns' Insincerity

President Wilson, in Bernhard's view, must at that time have been convinced of Germany's insincerity or of the existence of a doubtful government in Berlin. It should not appear wonderful to him or to any one who reads his article in Germany that the President and the allied peoples are not easy to convince of Germany's single-mindedness at the present juncture.

One of the army commanders, Bernhard says, is a step in that direction, and if a step is put in the U-boat barbarism it would be another.

Warning Sets London on Ear

While Berlin is busy over the U-boat question, Lord Milner's interview warning against the absolute overthrow of the Kaiser and the possible triumph of the Bolsheviks has set London on its toes to speak. Lord Robert Cecil told the Washington Star correspondent today in regard to the Milner interview: "There is an old Scotch proverb that 'a crow doesn't eat crow.' I wouldn't like to say anything either in praise or blame of Lord Milner. No one could pretend to like to see the same thing happen in Germany as happened in Russia."

NEW YORK DISPUTES CLAIM

Health Officials There Cut Estimate of Influenza Cases.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Health Commissioner Copeland tonight contradicted health authorities in Washington, who estimated the number of cases of influenza in New York at 500,000, and fixed the number at less than 125,000.

"If you put the Washington figure in half and then cut that in half, you still have more than the total number of cases in the city since the epidemic started," Dr. Copeland said.

BRITISH AND AMERICANS GAIN IN LE CATEAU REGION

PARIS, October 19, 8 p.m.—The allied armies have reached the Dutch frontier.

Have Regained 800 Square Miles of Flanders Territory in Four Days

By the Associated Press. Allied troops on a front of more than 120 miles from the North sea to the Oise river are pressing closely after the retreating Germans. The enemy is being given no rest and may have difficulty in holding his supposedly prepared lines when they are reached.

On the north the British, French and Belgians are approaching Ghent, in the center the British are marching on Tournai, while the British, French and Americans north of the Oise are threatening the important railway lines south of Valenciennes. In the Argonne, west of the Meuse, the Americans have improved their positions in the neighborhood of Bantheville.

Unofficial reports are that the Belgian coast has been cleared completely of enemy forces and that 6,000 German troops have been caught between the advancing allies and the Dutch border and the North sea. This force apparently was unable to make good its escape southeastward in the direction of Antwerp, owing to the rapidity of the allied advance from Bruges. Allied troops are reported near Eecloo, fifteen miles east of Bruges and the same distance northwest of Ghent, and also are approaching the Dutch frontier near Sluis. The allied troops in Flanders have regained 800 square miles of territory in the past four days.

Retreat Before Yankees

There are some indications that the Germans are preparing for a retreat from their positions in front of the American advance. The Kriemhild positions on the left center of the sector. A further advance would further increase the pressure on the German lines. East of the Meuse the enemy Saturday attacked the American position in the Bois de la Grande Montagne, but was repulsed.

French Succeed Everywhere In Fighting With Germans

By the Associated Press. PARIS, October 19.—The French armies all along the front have been successful in their combats against the Germans, making advances at numerous points and at others warding off violent counter attacks, says the official communication issued tonight.

In Champagne the French have reached the Hunting line, attacked it and captured St. Germain. More than seven hundred prisoners were taken.

Fighting About Grand Pre

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDEN, October 19 (Associated Press).—During the past few days the Germans have been shelling the back areas, reaching Vredub Montfaulcon and other points today. They drenched the region of Verdun with gas Friday and throughout the night until nearly daylight on Saturday. The shelling continued at intervals throughout today.

Yanks Advance Several Miles In Connection With British

By the Associated Press. BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, October 19 (Reuters).—The British and American troops under Gen. Rawlingson fought forward nearly six miles Friday in a menacing flank approach toward the supposedly main line to which the Germans are retreating. The attacking troops swung northward toward the railway between Valenciennes and Mons to cover the eastwardly march of the German infantry.

Foe Retreat in Flanders Goes On According to Plan

By the Associated Press. BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, October 19 (Reuters).—The German retreat in Belgium and northern France really is going according to plan and the general movement of the enemy has settled down to a sort of panoramic procession.

Wherever fighting takes place north of the Scarpe river it is the result of allied pressure on the retreating enemy, who is getting out as fast as he can, while the allies continue to exact their toll from the Germans in their hurried flight.

It was like a good omen to hear last night that the German cavalry was trying to hold a position at the edge of the Aisne, which is of vital importance to the enemy, and they reached the fringe of the forest of Mormal.

The British advance in touch with the Americans was resumed at 5:30 o'clock in the morning against considerable but not desperate opposition, and at 11:30 the American center and right had moved forward several miles. More than 1,200 prisoners and twelve guns were taken early in the fighting. The Germans then took a rear guard fighting while their main force fell back.

While the enemy troops were moving eastward from Douai a thin line was kept in the old positions and these were carried out by a rather heavy fog, which hampered the work of the British army and the Canadian infantry.

The Canadians soon discovered that the enemy was not so strongly held and began to push forward on a front of several miles. By daylight Thursday the Canadians had established a line five miles east of Ypres.